THE FARMER & GARDENER.

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American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1835.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—We recently adverted to the law passed by the legislature of Indiana, at its late session, providing for the organization of "*County and State Agricultural Societies*," and we are happy to learn by a late number of the "*Indianopolis Journal*," that the *State Board of Commissioners* have already organized themselves, and addressed a circular to the County Commissioners, Agricultural Societies, and the friends of Agriculture generally. In this circular a *form* of rules, or articles of a constitution, for the government of the several county societies is given, with a view of producing uniformity. In one of these articles it is proposed, that prizes be annually offered and awarded for *actual improvements*, and *experiments*, and for the best written essays on proposed subjects. And in order to disseminate the knowledge of useful discoveries and improvements in husbandry, the society intend to publish collections of memoirs and observations, selected from such communications as shall be made to them.

We but briefly notice this document at this time, intending hereafter to give it in extenso, believing that it contains many suggestions which may be turned to account in every part of our country, where societies have not been formed. Of the intrinsic value to every community in which an agricultural society may be located, we have never permitted ourself to indulge in a doubt. Improvement on the face of the earth has, as far as our observation extends, always succeeded their creation. A generous spirit of emulation and rivalry, promotive alike of individual and public good, has uniformly followed in their footsteps. In our own immediate neighbourhood, although it is many years since we had a society among us, the evidences of its beneficial influence are still to be seen in every direction, affording cause for the deepest regret that any considerations should ever have been permitted to exist, to destroy an institution so eminently calculated to confer lasting and substantial benefits upon the individuals composing it, as well as upon the country at large.

The June number of the American Gardener's Magazine contains a very interesting article on the subject of *Budding and Grafting* of trees and shrubs. It is copied into that journal, from Loudon's Gardener's Magazine. The article itself, as it appears from the introductory remarks which preface it in the latter periodical, is a *translation* by Mr. Loudon, with some additions and variations, from *l'Horticulteur Belge*, and is presented as being more complete than any article which has hitherto appeared on budding and herbaceous grafting, in the English language.

In introducing this article to their readers, the conductors of the American Gardener's Magazine, very justly remark, that the propagation and multiplication of the different species and varieties of trees, shrubs and plants, especially kinds of delicate growth, is imperfectly understood in this country. The common methods of grafting and budding have long been in practice, as almost the only means of increasing plants, unless it were those which propagate easily from cuttings, suckers, or division at the roots. The French in this particular greatly exceed the English horticulturists, and are considered very far their superiors in the *multiplication* of plants; this is owing to their knowledge of vegetable physiology, and to the various experiments which they are continually making. We have copied the *first branch* of this article into this number, and refer the reader for it to the Gardener's department—the residue on *grafting* we will give in our next.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—A case has been recently decided by Judge *Williams* at *Dedham*, Massachusetts, embracing highly important principles, and affecting the rights of Landlords and Tenants in a manner which render it worthy that the decision should be widely promulgated. The case is a novel one, and goes to settle a most interesting question of law. The facts and circumstances were these:

A creditor of a tenant, attached and removed from the premises the manure made in the ordinary way by him, and also attached and removed a fence procured and erected on the farm by the tenant, at the special request of his landlord, and to be paid for from the rents growing due, at the close of the term. The action was trespass against the officer, for taking and carrying away the property of the landlord.

The defence rested upon two principal points; 1st, that the manure was made by the tenant for his own benefit, and like other personal estate, was attachable; and as to the fence, the agreement between the plaintiff and his tenant was not inchoate to be completed at the close of the term, the property belonged to the tenant, and was liable to be taken to pay his debts.

The Judge considered the points raised in the case of sufficient importance to demand a deliberate opinion, and after mature consideration, decided that if at the time of the attachment the fence was erected under such circumstances as satisfied the jury, that the intention of the parties was, that it should permanently remain, it became a part of the reality, and not a subject of attachment.

As to the manure, the judge laid it down as a general principle, that such as is made on a farm in the ordinary way, is made for the farm, rests upon the soil of the farm, is necessary to the farm, and inseparable from it, and consequently not liable to attachment for tenant's debts. This decision is important to officers, that they may not buy wit too dearly, and particularly to landlords, that they may understand the relation they bear to those who occupy their lands.

THE ANNAT BARLEY—A new and seemingly superior variety of barley, says the editor of the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, has beenintroduced into Scotland. It is the produce of three years, which were picked by Mr. Gorrie, Annat Gardens, in a field on the farm of Flawcraig, Carse of Gowrie, Perthshire, in the harvest of 1830, since which period it has been sown at Annat Gardens. Hence its name. In bulk of straw it seems to have the advantage of the *common* and *chevalier* barley, it ripens five days earlier than the former, and about a fortnight before the latter, and is 2½ lbs. heavier than the chevalier.

Horticultural exhibitions were held last week in the cities of Washington and Philadelphia, and the displays in each place are highly, and no doubt justly, eulogised by the journalists of those places.

THE FARMER.

Bone Manure.

Mr. John R. Watson, of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, has communicated to the New York Farmer, a series of experiments which he has made with bone dust as a manure, and which gave the following results: 1st. That its good effects are equally perceptible on a light, and on a heavy loam: 2d. That two rows of corn, planted in drills, manured with it, proved better than two other rows manured highly with hog-pen and yard manure, and two others with fish: 3d. That an acre of grass with 25 bushels of it spread broad-cast, proved superior to any other manured with any other substance he had ever used, and was matured three weeks earlier than any other around it: 4th. 25 bushels of it sowed broad-cast on an acre of oats, proved greatly superior to farm yard manure: and 5thly, he has found it an excellent manure for trees.

In England, bone dust has been long and freely used among agriculturists, and is highly approved as a manure; but we doubt, whether in this country, where land is so plenty and cheap, it can ever be found an object of general use. The difficulty of procuring it here, in sufficient quantities, except in the immediate neighborhood of large cities, must always operate to prevent its introduction into use, to any considerable extent. In situations, however, favorable to full supplies, we apprehend, establishments for the collection of bones, reduction into, and sale of the dust, would prove highly beneficial and profitable. Of the eminently invigorating quality of the powder, there can be no doubt in the minds of those who are aware of the elements of which bones are comprised.

Animalized Carbon—a new manure.—A substance of French origin, under the above name, whose manufacture is secured by patent, was introduced into Scotland in 1834, and is highly approved of as an efficient manure. The editor of the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, says it was discovered by a French chemist; but that it is a substance easily manufactured, may be inferred from the fact that it is shipped free on board for 35*s.* per ton. Several persons have bought patent rights, and manufactories of it are now established in Copenhagen and Scotland. Its chief excellency is, that it is powerful in its effects, occupies but little room, is easily separated, and conveniently used by hand or drill: its effects are farther, to ensure a rich crop, by gradually meliorating the soil, and rendering fallowing unnecessary. For wheat, rye, buckwheat, barley, and similar descriptions of corn, about 8 cwt. 1 qr. 16 lbs. is used per acre. It may be either sown broad-cast or drilled in before harrowing. For flax, hemp, beets, potatoes, &c. about 10½ cwt. per acre; and 12 cwt. 2 qrs. 10 lb. per acre for artificial meadows, different sorts of cabbage, rape, culinary plants, and for refreshing natural meadow lands. For plants that are set in rows, a handful is put to each plant; for those which are transplanted, a child follows the planter, and throws a very small handful of the manure into each hole, which is immediately covered over with earth; in several places, for rape, it is scattered out in rows, along the roots of the plant, which the plough covers by forming a new furrow. On meadow land it must be spread out in December or January, when the snow is not on the ground. Generally speaking, it is well to mix this manure with half its quantity of finely sifted earth; but there is no necessity for pursuing this method. On light and warm soils about 2 qrs. 22 lbs. less per acre is used than on cold or clay lands; where an extra 2 qrs. 22 lbs. are added to the quantity as herein-before directed to be used. It is in fact left to the farmer's judgment to make use of the above directions, according to local circumstances. What characterises the manure most, is, that it developes its effects so slowly and gradually, that it may be applied, without danger, in contact with the seed or roots of plants. In this it differs from a number of other manures, which are less rich, but more heating. In Scotland it has been satisfactorily tried on eight different soils: for turnips it was found nearly equal to bone-dust, and has been freely ordered in large quantities from the manufacturer.

Such is the account given of this new agent in husbandry, by the enlightened editor of the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture,—and we must confess our curiosity is not a little excited to see this transatlantic stranger wending its way to our shores. If it possess the meliorating properties ascribed to it, and could be furnished in our country at the price at which it is sold in Europe, it would certainly find ready purchasers; the difference in its favor, in the hauling alone, would make it an object of decided importance. The discovery of some manure possessing the power of fructification in a highly concentrated form, has long been a desideratum with agriculturists, and if this is entitled to the commendation given of it, it will be a very near approximation to the thing desired. Believing that the results of chemical experiments will, as they have already done, confer incalculable benefits upon the cultivators of the soil, we feel much solicitude to see the efficacy of this new means of imparting fertility to the earth, fairly and fully tested with us. Thus impressed, we hope some *patriotic merchant*, or *wealthy citizen*, will make an importation of a small invoice, in order that an experiment of its virtues may be made. If on trial it should be found to answer, the right to manufacture would very speedily be obtained; for interest, in the absence of public spirit, would raise up sufficient enterprise for that.

Importance of Saving Manure.

The importance of observing the most strict economy in saving manure is urged by almost every agricultural writer, and yet though all admit the propriety, nay, necessity, of the thing, but few, comparatively speaking, profit by the advice given them. The subjoined remarks are so full of good sense and sound philosophy, that we feel it our duty to lay it before our readers, in order that the judicious, at least, may avail themselves of the wholesome truths so plainly laid down.

"Confine your cattle," says Mr. Colman, in Hints to farmers of Essex county, "as much as possible, when at home, to your barn-yard; and never suffer them to be in the roads; or to waste the manure at their watering places. In the morning throw the droppings of every night into a heap and cover it with a light coat of soil. It is a better plan to house your cattle every night as much in summer as in winter, unless the weather is extremely hot. In general, if the barn is ventilated they will be as comfortable in doors as out, and in this way your manure heap will be greatly increased. Take care of the contents of your privy, and save the refuse of your sink, by throwing it upon a compost heap, or making the deposit where they can easily be removed. The privy and sink on many farms are most offensive places, and are sometimes so situated that they compel one to think their owners have scarcely made an approach to a state of civilization. We should copy the extreme carefulness of the Chinese and Flemish farmers, who suffer nothing to be lost. A good farmer should look upon manure of every description as money, which he may place at once at compound interest, and the payment is sure. There is no provision of nature, which is adapted more to strike the reflecting mind with grateful astonishment, than that by which the most offensive substances, instead of remaining to pollute the air and destroy the health and comfort of man, are converted into the means of fertilizing the land, and return to bless him in all the varied forms of beauty and utility, in flowers and fruits, and the more substantial products of esculent vegetables and grain. Manures decidedly improve each other by being mixed in compost rather than applied singly. For almost all crops they are of much greater value applied green than kept over the year; and where a farmer cannot form a cellar under his stables, he will find his account in erecting a cheap and rough shed over his manure heap to preserve it from the wind, sun, and drenching rains. The expense of it when attached to the barn need not be great, and will be much more than compensated by the advantages gained by it."

Grasses—Essay No. 2.

Remarks on Southern Grasses and their culture—and some notice of those cultivated in the New England States, originally addressed to a distinguished agriculturist of Savannah, Georgia, by *Abednego Robinson*, Esq., through the *Portsmouth* (New Hampshire) *Journal.*

It is evident that the climate and soil of Georgia, and the south generally, are congenial to the cultivation of many species of grasses. Their habits are and have been, for generations, to cultivate the usual southern commodities, without any intention, I presume, or scarcely a thought of making hay. You have been in the habit of purchasing our hay at a high price; now I think it probable there are grasses to be found if looked for, that your soil and climate would be congenial to, and would probably give you a greater product than we get here—for instance, if the Gama succeeds any thing like what is represented, we can never expect to compete with you. It is not reasonable to suppose from the representations of that grass, that, as it is a native of the south, and its roots very large, if exposed to our severe frosts, it will thrive equally well with us. But, if the Gama has been too highly recommended and should not do to depend on, I have no doubt that there are other grasses that you might cultivate with great success.

There are many species of grass, I have reason to believe, among us, (that are now lying as dormant as the gama has been,) that have been seen often, and passed over without notice, because they have never been known to have been cultivated, and which might be profitably cultivated with you, and better adapted to your soil and climate than to ours: recollect, sir, that if your lands which become worn down by successive culture, instead of being thrown by for a long time to recruit, and left naked to the sun to burn, and the winds to blow the flowers of them away, were grassed immediately over, from the vegetable manure of the top and root of the grass, they could be soon reclaimed. I speak of your barrens, but not as of a certainty, (excuse me if I am in an error)—I draw this inference from what I have heard and seen. I have travelled several times in lower Virginia, and I suppose the States south, bear a great similarity as to climate, soil, and habits of the people. It is certain that there is more or less of light soil, and more or less neglect of husbandry in every country and section. But taking Virginia for a sample, and knowing that grasses are not generally cultivated in the southern states, it is reasonable to suppose, from your mode of culture, that you wear down your lands by excessive cropping, and that you are not in the way of making much manure, and consequently use but little, save plaster, which is not sufficient alone to keep all your lands in good tilth for successive or perpetual cultivation. Therefore, as in Virginia, a considerable part of your lands, it is to be supposed, are worn out, or laid by to rest, and it is certain that they do not recruit so fast when naked as they would do were they to be well grassed over; neither are they as secure from waste; and indeed they never will acquire that rich, loose, bulky, fertile nature, that they do from being well grassed over, swelled up, and rendered mellow, by the falling of the top as well as from the abundance of roots which are always changing, by old ones decaying and new ones shooting forth. Besides, those lands, which under your present system of culture, are thrown out as waste fields to *rest*, present to the eye of the observant agriculturist a most sombre and gloomy aspect, and furnish to his mind cause for the most painful reflections. But let us draw upon our fancy for a contrast, that our imagination may, at least, be consoled with something to relieve the cheerless and chilling landscape. All your lands which are cleared, we will suppose are either under cultivation in your usual mode of culture, or in part covered with a fine, rich, and luxuriant growth of grass, waving its lofty heads in the soft and lascivious breezes, the remaining fields well set in grass, but not so tall as the former. On these your beautiful stock of cattle are browsing—the cows which so generously repay you in milk, cream, butter and cheese, and those sheep and lambs, which in meat and wool so amply requite you for your provident care. With what delight then would you turn from the first to the latter prospect—the one the sad reality resulting from an impoverishing system, the other existing only in ideality, but nevertheless within your reach, if you reject not the boon which invites your acceptance.

Such a scene as I have described is a delightful one, and the profits resulting from such a condition of things would be equally great. The pictures I have drawn are highly colored, but they are nevertheless faithful representations of what *is*, and what *might be*, in every state and section of the Union. You are, perhaps, ready to ask me, can the waste lands of Georgia and the south generally, be brought to the fruitful condition I have depicted? Now your own discernment will save you that trouble—it will tell you that they can be. But there are many others who will ask the question, and how shall I answer them? Why by using the weapon of my countrymen, by asking them another question. Can rail roads be built to connect every city on the seaboard in these United States? Think not this a begging of the question. The accomplishment of the one is as easy as the other, with this difference in your favor, that your exhausted lands can be resuscitated with little expense, whereas the construction of the rail roads will involve heavy expenditures. You, sir, have lately discovered a species of grass called Gama, a native, spontaneous grass of the south, as I am informed, and from the account given of it there is no doubt that it can with proper attention to its culture, be made to produce an effect greatly surpassing any thing I have said. This grass it seems, is peculiarly adapted to light soils that will produce little or none of our grasses which are usually cultivated, and if its product be any thing like the smallest crop that I have yet heard stated, (30 tons to the acre), it will far exceed the figure I have drawn. But if it produces 150 tons, as has been stated and from good authority, it will very far transcend every thing of the vegetable kind, yet known as food for animals, and used for fodder. But if it should produce one ton only to the acre, on our lightest soils, and can be easily cultivated, it would be a valuable acquisition, and every exertion should be used in its propagation, that our barren farms and sterile spots on good farms, may thereby be made fruitful, and wear a better and more grateful aspect.

But, Sir, I have my fears that our climate will not be congenial to it: that it will not withstand our severe frosts—the thermometer has already fallen this season ten degrees below zero. We believe that moist ground is not congenial to it, especially boggy, therefore it will not answer every purpose as grass. With you it may fail to answer the same purposes in every particular: as to grazing it close in pasture, I have not heard any thing about it, but presume it will not bear close feeding at all: we should not think that we are confined to this grass only; there may be other native grasses, if sought for and brought under cultivation, which might be preferred to this, especially in many cases, for low ground, for pasture, the finer fodder, &c.

The grasses usually cultivated in our fields, and most valued, will not bear close feeding in pasture, and endure. Among those most esteemed for field culture is herd's grass, so called here, in Pennsylvania it is timothy. It is the finer, downy kinds only that withstand the unnatural usage of continual cropping and treading, and exposure to our severe and frequent frosts; to enumerate them, a fine species of red top wire grass, and white clover, are the principal, the first far the most abundant.

There are several species of grass that are somewhat new in culture here, and which have been in their introduction highly recommended, namely, Lucerne, Cock's Foot or Orchard Grass, Tall Meadow, Oat Grass, Rye Grass, &c. But after a sufficient test, we find their culture with us cannot be made profitable, their nature being too delicate for our climate. It is the tall Oat Grass only *among these*, that I have any hope of finding profitable.

Abednego Robinson,
Of Portsmouth, N. H.

The Lawton Hybrid—a new Turnip—The Quarterly Journal gives an account of a new and valuable turnip for field culture, raised by Mr. James Wright, of Lawton, Strathmore, Pertshire, Scotland. The variety is a *Hybrid* between the green-topped Swede and the green-topped white globe. It is represented as a white turnip with a green top, possessing the advantage of being hardier, and yielding a greater crop, than any other of the white turnips at present cultivated in the fields.

Salve for Burns.—Take 4 oz. of the inner bark of the elder tree, 2 oz clean beeswax, 1 pint of linseed oil, 2 oz. of mutton suet, 2 oz. of sheep cloves, 1 gill of spirits of turpentine—stew the whole over a slow fire for an hour, then strain and add 1 oz. of white lead, mix well together until the whole cools, and you have one of the best liniments ever applied to a burn or scald.

Healing Salve.—Take 4 oz. beeswax, 2 oz. crude turpentine, 4 oz. mutton suet, 2 gills sweet oil, 4 oz. life everlasting, 1 gill spirits turpentine, simmer the whole over a slow fire for an hour, strain, &c.

[From the New England Farmer.]

CULTURE OF CORN.

Mr. Fessenden—About two years since I gave you some account of two experiments in planting corn. The result of one went to show that our cornfields do not usually have a sufficient stock of plants; and the other, that nothing is gained by giving the hills a greater distance one way than the other. On the latter point perhaps the practice of farmers in this vicinity is different from that of others. Here we see fields planted, with rows from two and a half to three and a half feet distant, and hills from four to six or seven feet distant in the row, thereby making the distance nearly, in some instances, more than double one way than it is the other. The origin or reason of the practice I have never learned, but see no objection to it, except the additional labor necessary in cultivation. I believe it is moderately getting out of use. Respecting the first, that of stocking the ground, I have since made further experiments both in regard to distance between hills, and number of stalks in a hill, and if you think its details may be useful or interesting to your readers, it is at your service.

Corn is usually planted here in hills, and the general impression among farmers, I believe, is, that without reference to the distance between hills, it is a matter of little consequence whether there be three or four stalks in a hill. Perhaps the majority prefer four stalks, yet some good farmers give the preference to three, and three are probably as many as our cornfields will usually average, if the missing hills are taken into the account.

The ground selected for the experiment, was a light sandy loam, that had been in pasture perhaps thirty years. After ploughing and rolling, about twenty cart buck loads to the acre, of coarse barn-yard manure, were spread on the furrows and harrowed in. Five parcels of ground, of three rows each, were then laid out at several distances, of 2 feet 6 inches, to 2 feet 9 inches, 3 feet, 3 feet 3 inches, and 3 feet 6 inches, each parcel separated by an intermediate row, to prevent the necessity of resorting to an average on the outside rows, in calculating the product of the ground per acre. The distance between the hills in the row, was in all cases equal to the distance between the rows of the same parcel; and in each parcel one row was to have three, one to have four, and the other to have five stalks in a hill. The rows about twelve rods in length, were laid out, and the hills marked off at exact distances, with little trouble, by means of a simply constructed gage. The corn planted was an early twelve rowed kind, called the Golden Sioux. Six to eight kernels were put in a hill, and the stalks afterwards pulled out to the requisite number; in all cases leaving the best ones standing, which gave some advantage in the selection, to the hills of smallest number. The intermediate rows, and those on either side, had generally about four or five stalks in a hill, with hills at distances to correspond nearly with their neighbors. In the selection of soil, manuring and cultivating, all were supposed to have an equal chance. The ground was kept level, and sowed with grass seed the last time of hoeing.

When harvested, the produce of each row was carefully weighed in the field, and noted down immediately, and seventy pounds of dry well ripened ears estimated to make a bushel of shelled corn.

The following table will show the order in which the rows were planted, and perhaps will exhibit the method pursued and the result, better than can be done by description; and also afford opportunity to detect any error that may have been admitted in the estimates.

No.	Distance.	Ground to each hill	Hills per acre.	Hills in row.	Stalks per hill.	Product of row.	Product of hill.	Shelled corn per acre.
1	2 ft. 6 in.	6 ft. 3 in.	6970	80	3	47 lbs.	9 oz. 6¼ drs.	54 bush. 44 p.
2	" "	" "	"	"	4	49 "	12¼ "	56 " 67 "
3	" "	" "	"	"	5	53¼ "	10¼ " 12¼ "	60 " 74 "
4*	2 ft. 9 in.	7 ft. 6¾ in.	5760	72	3	49¾ "	10 " 12¼ "	56 " 70 "
5	" "	" "	"	"	4	53 "	11 " 12¼ "	56 " 70 "
6	" "	" "	"	"	5	55 "	11 " 12¼ "	58 " 70 "
7*	3 ft.	9 ft.	4840	66	3	48 "	11 " 10¼ "	46 " 53 "
8*	" "	" "	"	"	4	54½ "	13 " 3¼ "	54 " 62 "
9	" "	" "	"	"	5	56 "	13 " 9¼ "	54 " 62 "
10	3 ft. 3 in.	10 ft. 6¾ in.	4124	60	3	43 "	11 " 7¼ "	39 " 44 "
11	" "	" "	"	"	4	48¾ "	12 " 15 "	44 " 50 "
12	" "	" "	"	"	5	55 "	14 " 10¾ "	50 " 57 "
13*	3 ft. 6 in.	12 ft. 3 in.	3556	57	3	46 "	12 " 14¼ "	35 " 40 "
14	" "	" "	"	"	4	55 "	15 " 7 "	45 " 51 "
15	" "	" "	"	"	5	56 "	11 "	46 " 53 "
16*								18 " 20 "
17								56 " 64 "
18								31 " 36 "
19								34 " 39 "
20								56 " 64 "
21								41 " 47 "
22								48 " 55 "
23								43 " 49 "

*Intermediate or dividing rows.

It will be seen in every case that the hills of three stalks produced less than those of four, and those of four less than those of five. In this view it may be considered as five experiments, all giving the same result, notwithstanding some of the hills occupied but about half the quantity of ground usually given them in our field culture.

The average of five rows, one from each parcel, is as follows, viz:

Three stalks in a hill, 46 bushels 14 lbs per acre.
Four do do 52 do 42 do do
Five do do 54 do 20 do do

The difference of average between three and five stalks is 8 bushels 6 lbs. per acre.

It will be seen also, that in every instance but one, or eleven times in twelve, diminishing the distance between the hills increased the product of the ground. The average of each parcel is as follows, viz:

Three feet six inches between the hills gave 44 bushels 14 lbs. per acre.

Three feet three inches, 44 bu. 57 lbs. per acre.
Three feet, 51 bu. 49 lbs. do
Two feet nine inches, 55 bu. 45 lbs. do
Two feet six inches, 57 bu. 36 lbs. do

The difference of product between the average of hills at 2 feet 6 inches, and that of hills at 3 feet 6 inches, is 13 bushels 22 lbs. per acre.

Row No. 17 had the least number of stalks per acre, and gave the smallest product, 38 bushels 18 lbs. The number of stalks in this row per acre, (for there was not one missing), was probably equal to the number usually standing in our fields, and the product would be considered, in common seasons, a fair crop for land and manure of like quantity and quality. Row No. 3 had the largest number of stalks per acre, and gave the largest product, viz: 60 bushels 74 lbs. This difference appears to have been made by the difference in the number of stalks, as is evident from the fact that the produce of the other thirteen rows varied from these, and from each other in different degrees, somewhat according to the number of stalks, and distance of hills, with one exception. No. 14, with hills (of four stalks) at 3 feet 3 inches distant, gave 1 bushel 22 pounds less than No. 18, with hills (of four stalks) at 3 feet 6 inches distance. This exception to the general result is a case in point showing that the same crop is not always and in all cases to be expected even from the same soil, season, and mode of culture; and gives evidence, if such be wanted, that a single experiment should not be relied upon as fully establishing any rule or method of cultivation.

Row No. 17 gave a product equal to 22 bushels 56 pounds per acre more than Row No. 3, or a gain of about sixty per cent., apparently by increasing the number of plants per acre. Perhaps a part of the gain, however, is only in appearance. Most likely a hill with five stalks would extend its roots in search of food somewhat farther than a hill with four or three stalks, and if so, among weaker neighbors it would occupy more than its allotted portion of ground, while they would occupy less than theirs. If this be a cause of part of the difference, it may be difficult to tell how much deduction should be made, (though probably whatever is made should be from the 8 bushels 6 pounds difference of product between three and five stalks), but having the facts before you, Mr. Editor, you or your readers can guess as well as myself, whether after making a liberal allowance for that or any other supposable cause, there was not a large and substantial gain by increasing the number of stalks per acre.

That the gain would have been as great on all other soils, I am by no means prepared to say; indeed, on many I am confident it would not. I apprehend it is only rich and good soil, well adapted to the growth of corn, that will bear thick planting, and poor, light land most certainly will not bear the exhaustion. Thick planted corn also suffers soonest and severest by drought.

I have stated the case perhaps with more minuteness than may be thought necessary, and shall leave it with you, Mr. Editor, to strike out all or any part, as you shall think best.

During the past year much has been said in the Farmer, by way of objection, to large corn cobs—a popular objection, surely—but will you tell us, Mr. Editor, why a large cob is not as good as a small one; or, what is about the same thing, why a long one is not as good as a short one; and whether we may not as well expect to raise beef without bones, as corn without cobs? I have supposed that the larger and longer the ears were, the better, provided the corn was of good quality,

and adapted to the seasons and soil; with these qualifications, far from having seen them too large, I have seldom thought them large enough, and should be very unwilling to assign them a limit. Indeed, I see not why the objections that can be made to large ears of corn should not be made to large ears of rye or wheat, or to the large long frames of "Improved Short Horns." But I may be mistaken; I may misapprehend the subject.

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM CLARK, Jr.

Northampton, May, 1835.

[*By the Editor.*]

The above article cannot fail to prove of great utility to the practical farmer; and we think that Mr. Clark has rendered important services to the community of cultivators, by making and publishing the results of the experiments detailed above.

THE GARDENER.

BUDDING.

1. *Escutcheon Budding, without a bud or eye.* The object of this mode of budding is simply to cover a wound or blemish in one tree by the live bark of another. Take from a tree of the same sort, or at least of the same genus, as the wounded tree, a piece of bark rather larger than the wound, and form it into a regular shape; then cut the bark round the wound into the exact form and dimensions of the piece to be inserted, so that the latter may be let into the former with the greatest exactness. The inner bark of the graft and that of the stock being fitted so as to join perfectly all round, and the shield closely adhering to the tree in every part, it is kept on by a ligature; and the edges of the wound are covered with grafting-wax or clay. It is a remarkable fact, which some are, perhaps, not aware of, that the wood formed under a piece of bark inserted in this manner, even though that bark be without a bud or eye, will be the wood of the tree from which the shield was taken. In this way several different kinds of wood might be formed on one tree, without introducing a single leaf belonging to those different woods. The portion of wood introduced will always be limited in diameter to the size of the portion of bark put on.

2. *Budding with a bud or eye, and a circular Escutcheon.*—With the point of a grafting-knife, or rather with that of a penknife, cut a small bud out of the tree to be propagated, leaving a narrow rim of bark round it, and taking at the same time, a portion of the wood, which is retained. A hole is made in the stock, of the same size as the bud and its rim, and of a depth equal to the length of the piece of wood left on. The whole is adjusted so that the bud, with its bark and wood, fills up the wound exactly; and the edges are then covered with grafting-wax. This mode of budding is employed to equalize the flower-buds over a tree, by removing some, from where there are too many, to those parts of the tree where there are too few.

3. *Escutcheon Budding with wood under the bark.*—To procure the escutcheon, a deep and transversal incision is made above a healthy and vigorous bud; then, by drawing the blade of the grafting-knife, and entering it rather higher than this cross cut, a narrow strip of bark, three or four lines broad, by 1 in. or 1½ in. long, is taken away, terminating in a point at the bottom. The eye should be situated about a third from the top, and the stipules or other appendages that sometimes accompany the petiole, as well as prickles, &c., must be taken off with caution. With the point of the grafting-knife, the wood of the escutcheon is then taken out, leaving a small piece immediately under the eye, and about a third of the length of the escutcheon. The bud, thus prepared, is inserted in the stock, and then tied as before. This mode of budding is that most generally used in European nurseries.

4. *Escutcheon budding, with a growing bud.*—The escutcheon is cut and placed in the same manner as by the preceding method; but, as soon as it is inserted, the head of the stock is cut off, and all the buds that push from it, except that from the escutcheon, are rubbed off as they appear. This mode of budding, when done in the spring, has the great advantage of forcing the bud to develope itself immediately, thus gaining a year. However, it sometimes happens that if the bud does not take, the sap of the stock not being able to find a channel, from all the shoots being rubbed off as they appear, the stock, or at least a great part of its length, dies of repletion. When done in the month of August, this mode of budding seldom succeeds, because the young shoot, not having time to ripen, perishes with the frost, and often cause the death of the stock.

5. *Escutcheon budding, with a dormant bud.*—This mode is similar to the preceding; but it is performed in August, and nothing is cut away from the stock till the following spring, in order to prevent the development of the bud before that season. Though longer before it takes effect, this mode of budding is more certain to succeed than the preceding method. It has also the merit of not hurting the stock, if it does not take. The inhabitants of Vitry, who carry on the greatest commerce in fruit trees in the neighborhood of Paris, use it almost exclusively. This mode is that generally used in the British nurseries.

Escutcheon budding, without the wood.—According to this mode, all the wood is taken away except a speck immediately under the bud; to the life of which bud, however, that speck is essential. The rest of the process is as usual. Besides being very suitable for orange trees, this mode of budding is used for all trees having hard wood, such as myrtles, hollies, and all analagous species, whether indigenous or exotic. It can be done either with the growing bud or dormant bud.

7. *Escutcheon, budding with Pincers.*—A pair of pincers ought to be made on purpose, with which a piece of bark is taken off the stock.—With the same instrument, or with the blade of the grafting-knife, an escutcheon or plate of bark, having a vigorous eye in its centre, is taken off a young shoot, of the tree to be propagated. It must be exactly of the same size as the wound made in the stock, in order to fill it with the greatest precision. When it is properly fixed, it is supported by means of grafting-wax or soft-wax. This method is excellent for budding old trees, the thick and rugged bark of which is not suitable for the ordinary modes.

8. *Escutcheon budding, with the eye turned downwards.*—The escutcheon is cut in such a manner that the point of the eye, when placed on the stock, is turned downwards, whether the incision in the stock is made in the usual manner, or like a T reversed, thus, ⊥. By this method, the buds are forced to grow in a direction opposite to that which they would have taken naturally; but they soon resume their usual position; and the desired end, viz. that of increasing the size of the fruit by stagnating the returning sap, is thus by no means attained.

9. *Reversed Escutcheon budding.*—The escutcheon is prepared in the form of a triangle; but instead of bringing it to a point under the eye, it is pointed above it. It will be perceived that the incision in the bark of the stock must also be reserved; that is to say, instead of being in the form of an upright T, it must be like a T turned upside down. To effect this, the longitudinal incision is made above the transversal one, instead of making it below it. It is finished with ligaments and grafting-wax, as the preceding modes. In comparatively cool and moist climates, like that of Britain, the grafting-wax may be dispensed with in such cases as this and the three or four preceding ones. This manner of budding is almost the only one used in the south of Europe, particularly at Genoa and at Hieres, to multiply orange trees. It is also suitable for the propagation of trees having abundant and gummy sap; and it might probably be advantageously employed to secure the success of buds on resinous trees.

10. *Budding resinous Trees.*—An incision is made in the form of T, as if for any ordinary bud, in the bark of the stock. A double incision is then made obliquely, about two lines or two lines and a half from the upper part of the T: this incision should penetrate the bark to the thickness of nearly a line, or so as to reach the soft wood. This mode of budding succeeds not only on resinous trees, but also on all those that have a gummy and very abundant sap.

11. *Covered budding.*—The bud is prepared as usual; but, when it is inserted in the stock, instead of a ligature, the lines of junction are covered with grafting-wax: a piece of bark is then taken from another tree, and, a small hole being made in the middle of it, it is placed on the escutcheon, bud, which appears through the hole, so as to cover the whole of it except the A bandage is then put over the bark to keep the whole together. This mode of budding is rather too intricate for ordinary purposes; but it may be worth adopting for rare and delicate trees.

12. *Budding with a square Escutcheon.*—Three incisions are made in the stock, one transversal, and the two others longitudinal, beginning on each side of the horizontal one, and descending perpendicularly four or five lines. They are to be four or five lines apart, and to represent a long square, the bottom line of which is wanting. This square strip or plate is raised and turned down. A square escutcheon, provided with a good eye, is then cut from a branch of the tree which is to be propagated, exactly of the same size as the plate stripped down the stock; and it is applied to the incision, which it must cover

with the greatest exactness. This being done, the plate of bark, which was hanging down on the stock, is raised, and the escutcheon covered up to the eye; the line of junction is then coated with grafting-wax, and the whole is tied like other buds. It appears that this mode of budding was much used formerly, and that it succeeded perfectly: but, as it is rather tedious in the execution, it is now seldom employed.

13. *Escutcheon budding, with a portion of terminal buds.*—A piece, measuring six or eight lines in length, cut from the top of a branch, is split in two, dividing the terminal bud exactly in the middle. An incision is then made in the stock in the form of a T, and the half bud is inserted into it in the usual manner. In case of need, the terminal eye might be divided into four equal parts. The growing bud ought to be used to insure success, though this mode will sometimes succeed with a dormant bud. This method may be very useful, if the tree to be propagated has no young side shoots strong enough to admit of a bud being taken from them. It is particularly suitable for rare trees, with scaly buds and opposite branches.

14. *Annular Flute budding.*—A branch is chosen on the tree which is to be propagated, as thick as, or thicker than, the stock, and a ring of bark, including an eye, is cut from it, and detached by splitting it perpendicularly on one side, and then separating it from the wood by inserting under it the spatula-like handle of the budding-knife. A similar operation is then performed on the stock; that is to say, a ring of bark, exactly of the same size, is detached from the stem in the same manner, but without caring whether there are buds in it or not. In its place is put the ring taken from the branch to be propagated, with the precaution of making the inner barks join together exactly both at top and bottom. No binding is applied; but the whole is covered with grafting clay (*onguent de St. Fiacre*) or grafting-wax. Neither the branches nor the head of the stock are to be cut down till the bud has taken. The two periods most favorable for this sort of budding are, the time of the greatest movement of the sap in the spring, and at the end of its greatest movement in August. This mode of budding has the advantage of never mutilating the stock; because, if it does not take, the bark of the ring supplies the place of that taken away. It is not only suitable for the propagation of walnut trees, but also for the increase of all rare trees with hard wood, such as the American oaks and chestnuts.

15. *Split Flute Budding.*—The only difference between this and the preceding mode is, that, if the ring of bark containing the bud is larger than the space prepared for it on the stock, a piece must be taken from it longitudinally, so as to make it fit exactly.

16. *Flute Budding by close contact, Tube Budding.*—The head of the stock being cut off, a ring of bark, 2 in. or 3 in. long, is removed. A shoot is then taken from the tree to be increased, of exactly the same thickness as the stock, and a ring or tube of bark is taken off the thick end, without being split longitudinally, not quite so long as the piece of bark taken off the stock, but provided with two or three good eyes. The tube thus formed is placed upon the stock in the room of the one taken away, and care is taken to make the two edges of bark join below. The part of the stock which projects over the ring of bark is next split into shreds, and brought down over it all around, so as, when secured by grafting-clay, to keep it in its place. This mode of budding is chiefly employed in the south of France for propagating walnuts, chestnuts, figs, mulberries, and other trees with thick bark and abundant pitch.

17. *Common Flute budding.*—The head of the stock is cut off; but, instead of removing a ring of bark, as in the preceding mode, it is cut longitudinally into four or five strips, each 2 inc. or 3 inches long, and turned down, being left still attached to the tree. From a shoot of the tree to be propagated, a tube of bark is taken, furnished with four or five eyes, rather shorter than the strips, though longer than in tube budding. When the tube of the scion is slipped on the stock, the strips of bark are raised over it, and fastened at the top by a ligature. This method of budding is in very general use both in France and Germany.

18. *Flute Budding in Shreds, with the stock cut obliquely.*—This is nothing more than the mode above described, with the end of the stock cut obliquely, instead of being left to be afterwards cut into shreds and turned down over the tube of bark, as in tube budding.

THE BREEDER & MANAGER.

[From the New York Farmer.]

HINTS ON SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

It is obvious that housing sheep at night, and providing them, during the day, a shelter from the rain and sun, must preserve and improve the wool; and also essentially conduce to the health, comfort, and preservation of the animal.

I would have sheep winter fed, to the degree of commencing the grass season in good store order, and without having sustained any check, in carcass or wool; and winter sheltered in yards or sheds, as much as the sheep may themselves affect, throughout even the mildest climates of Britain, for neither merino, nor half breed merino lambs, nor indeed those of any other breed, ought to be exposed without some kind of shelter, to the rigors of the winter and early spring; and the sheep when arrived at their maturity or full strength, will require the same, with regular and good feeling if it be intended to force the growth of their fleece, to its utmost weight, and to preserve the quality in its highest degree of condition and fineness.—*Lawrence.*

One of the completest sheep yards I have seen is that which Mr. Thurlow has made at Gosfield, partly by means of stubble stalks, but the space well enclosed; a large flock may be under cover or exposed, at their pleasure. In the centre is a thick stubble stack, which forms a double shed. He finds it of incomparable use, inasmuch as he intends to convert all the straw of his large farm into dung, and to leave off buying bullocks for that purpose.—*Arthur Young.*

The late Gen. Murray's standing folds were equally well contrived, enclosing an area of 57 yards in length, and 20 broad, containing 1,140 square yards. Above 700 ewes were folded in it at night, and for that number it is more than a yard and a half for each sheep. All around it was a shed nine or ten feet wide, and also across the middle which latter was open on both sides. A rack for hay, placed against the wall, which was boarded, surrounded the whole; and another, which was double, to be eaten out on both sides, stood along the central shed; under the rack was a small manger, in which the food was given. —*Ib.*

A cool moderate temperature is more favorable to the production of fine wool, than excessive heat; and were the sheep of Spain, like those of England, unprotected against the effects of climate, I should have no hesitation in saying, that the situation of that country would be, in some respects, worse than that of our own island, and more unfriendly to the growth of a fine staple. But to the other qualities, the soundness and softness of the fibres, our frequent rains are very prejudicial, unless the sheep be sheltered and protected from their effects.—*Bakewell.*

To preserve all the best qualities of wool in the Spanish breed of sheep, it will be necessary to attend to the three following objects: The first in importance, is the purity of the breed. The next, that the fleece be covered by nature with a copious yolk, or being deficient that it be supplied by art; nor should the unctuous covering of the wool be absorbed by a mixture with the soil on fallows, washed away by the rain. Lastly, that the sheep be kept dry, sheltered from the extremes of heat and cold, and their quantity of nourishment regulated.—*Ib.*

The bad effects of water upon the pile, while growing, may be owing to the readiness with which it mingles with the yolk, and carries off a quantity of that animal soap, which is so necessary to the good quality and even existence of the fleece; for if care be taken to prevent this, by the skilful application of tar mingled with butter, which acts as repellants to the water, the wool part of the staple which grew after the mixture was applied, contains a sufficient supply of rich and nutritious yolk, and is a much superior sort of wool to those parts of the pile which have been exposed without protection, to the dripping wetness of the wintry season.—*Luccock.*

Mr. Bakewell is so fully convinced of the utility of greasing, that he advises it immediately after shearing, and again in October. In his opinion, the trouble and expense of it, twice a year, will be well repaid by its beneficial effects upon both the carcass and fleece of the sheep, in every part of Britain. He observes, by the first greasing, the wool will be covered and defended from the action of the soil, when the particles are most pulverized and active, and it will be kept soft and moist during the parching heat of July and August; and that he has reason to believe, that the top of the staple of a greased fleece would not become harsh and discolored, which is frequently the case with English wool. Additional and very powerful inducements to spring and summer greasing, are the following: The ointment destroys the sheep tick, and has a tendency to prevent cutaneous distempers, and to preserve sheep from the stroke of the fly. Farther, a considerable quantity of wool will be saved, which is torn

off by sheep when rubbing themselves, in order to allay the irritation of the skin, occasioned by those causes. The ointment resists the action of the moisture more powerfully than could the natural yolk of the wool; and Mr. Bakewell gives an example of the superior warmness and dryness apparently enjoyed by greased sheep, on the mountain sides, where greased and ungreased browsed together.

The following is given as the Northumberland preparation: From 16 to 20 pounds butter are placed over the fire and melted; a gallon of tar is then added, and the mixture is stirred until the two substances are well incorporated, and form a soft tenacious ointment. The care always necessary in the application of ointments to the sheep, is especially so in this case; for, says Mr. Bakewell, *if the ointment be merely rubbed on the wool, it collects on the top of the staple, attracts and mixes with the soil, and is rather injurious than beneficial to the fleece.* The staples of the fleece are to be divided with one hand, and the ointment applied to the skin with the finger of the other hand, by which means the ointment is softened by the warmth of the skin, and equally diffused throughout the fleece. The quantity required will in course vary with the size of the sheep, but generally, and in the lighter mode of greasing, one gallon of tar and twenty pounds of butter will be sufficient for forty or fifty sheep.—*Lawrence.*

An unfavorable change takes place on shorn wool, kept long in a very warm and dry temperature; the fibres become indurated, rigid and elastic, and acquire the properties of the hard wools. The greater the degree of warmth, the more speedily will the effect be produced. Wool which has been shorn three or four years, will not spin or fill so well as when kept only one year. A dry situation is necessary for the preservation of wool, which however at length loses its natural moisture, and becomes hard, like wool of limestone districts. —*Bakewell.*

Sheared sheep turned into a newly mown pasture, their coats attract the short ends of grass left by the scythe, and remain sticking in the bottom of the fleece, until in the end they are rolled up with it. These, with any dried vegetable particles, such as hay seeds or chaff, falling from the rack into the coat of the sheep, occasion much extra trouble and expense in the manufacture of the wool, since, if left, they would be wrought into the substance of the cloth, whence they may be extracted by holes made, to be afterwards repaired at the fulling mill, or by the fine drawer. Hay in racks, should be upon the level with the heads of the sheep, and the staves by no means too wide apart, since some sheep, particularly the Spanish are the most wasteful animals in the world of their provisions.—*Luccock.*

The wool grower is counselled to place no dependence upon accidental and external circumstances, for the production of good fleeces, but to rely entirely and with confidence upon the properties with which nature has endowed his sheep, the perpetuity of animal properties being scarcely anywhere more strikingly exhibited, than in the certainty and regularity with which the parent sheep convey to their offspring their own distinguished characteristics. Breed is of the utmost consequence. It is the basis upon which all the improvements of the flock must be founded; the only source of hope, that attempts to produce fine wool will be followed with success. The kind of wool depends entirely on the species of sheep which bears it; and the soil and its products, or other external circumstances, have no other effect than to vary the quality of the sample, the wool itself still remaining true to its species, long, short or mixed. Long and universal experience has established the fitness of heavy, coarse wooled sheep for rich grazing grounds, and marshes, confining the light and short wooled stock to the hills and higher pastures. Nevertheless, fitness and propriety, not absolute necessity, have given birth to such arrangement; since short and fine wool might be grown in the low grounds, and long wool in the upper, with an additional expense of winter keeping.—*Lawrence.*

Foreign Abstract.

Advices have been received from England to the 1st May, inclusive. The news from *France*, with respect to the prospects of our indemnities, are not so favorable as we were induced to believe by the previous arrivals. The difficulty is, however, altogether speculative, being created merely by the opinion of British and French editors, which of course must be taken for what they are worth. Our opinion is unchanged:—we believe still, that the president's message contains, in the disclaimer of intentional menace, the basis of the only "explanation" which should be asked on the one part or given on the other. Our minister, Mr. Livingston, it is said, is to return home in the Constitution. In that we see nothing to alarm our fears; we look upon his return as growing out of circumstances, not necessarily connected with any new difficulties.

The Markets—*Havre, April* 23. Cottons. Demand animated for U. S. short staple Cottons; advance upon former prices from 2 to 4 centimes per half ko. according to sales and quality. Louisianas 130f. to 166f.; Upland, Mobile and Alabama 139f. to 160f.

London, April 28. Sales at an advance of ¼d. per lb.

Liverpool, April 27. Cotton in good demand. The common kind of American on rather lower terms; but for the better qualities higher rates have been realized. Sea Island from 1d. to 1½d. per lb. dearer. Sea Islands 21½ to 28d.; stained 17d. to 20d. Orleans, 10d. to 13½; Mobile, Alabamas and Tennessees 9¾ to 12¾d.

Liverpool, April 30. Sales of cotton limited and at a decline of ¼d. per lb.

Still Later.—Since the above was in type other arrivals bring London dates to the 8th, Liverpool to the 9th, and Paris to the 6th May, all inclusive.

The conservative party in England had accomplished a great victory over Lord John Russell, a member of the whig ministry, and leader of the House of Commons. After a very animated election in the county of Devonshire, Mr. Parker, the tory or conservative candidate had succeeded over Lord John Russell, by the following vote: for Mr. Parker, 3,755, for Lord John Russell, 3.128, majority for Mr. P. 627. It is supposed that Lord R. and his friends expended 25,000 dollars in the election.

A duel had taken place between Mr. Morgan O'Connell, son of Daniel, and Lord Alvanley; they exchanged three shots at each other without damage. and other affairs of the kind were on foot between the sons of Daniel O'Connell, and gentlemen in London, growing out of insults to the latter, who it appears is averse to the practice of duelling.

The indemnity bill had not on the 6th May passed the chamber of Peers. The Courier Francais announces that Mr. Livingston had left Paris for America, leaving Mr. Barton as *Charge;* and adds, that if the Peers should pass the bill with the amendment of the Deputies relative to the explanation, that he will also depart for this country, unless he should receive instructions to remain. A proposition is before the chambers to appropriate 20 millions to canals. It is thought the Peers will strike out the clause condemning the explanation.

Advices to the 2d May from Spain, give rather a contradictory account of a severe battle between the forces of the queen and those of Don Carlos, in which the latter were worsted. Don Carlos has expressed his willingness to put an end to the contest upon certain terms, one of which is that the young queen marry his eldest son, in whose favor he proposes to abdicate the crown.

The queen of Portugal has consented to another matrimonial alliance merely to gratify the nation, whose will was expressed through the legislative assembly.

Domestic Summary.

Large fires occurred also last week in New York and Philadelphia.

Edward F. Gay, the Engineer in charge of the survey of the route of the contemplated canal from Columbia, Pa., to the tide waters of the Chesapeake, estimates the entire cost of that great work at $1,817,587.

A very elegant military company arrived here on Thursday last from Boston, on their way to Washington. They are called the Boston Fusiliers, and are in truth a fine looking and well disciplined body of men. They are accompanied by a band, of whom it is but justice to say, they "discoursed most eloquent music."

Commodore *John D. Henley*, of the U. S. Navy, a native son of Virginia, and a most chivalrous and high-minded officer, died at Havana, on the 25th May, and was interred at Pensacola on the 29th of the same month, with all the honors due to his rank.

The journeymen carpenters and cordwainers in Philadelphia have turned out for higher wages.

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Notice of certain Agricultural Societies—Notice of a chapter on the most approved system of Budding—Important decision concerning the relative rights of Landlords and Tenants—The Annat Barley, a new variety—Notice of Horticultural Exhibitions—Notice of certain experiments with Bone Manure—Notice of Animalyzed Carbon, a newly discovered Manure—Remarks on the Importance of saving Manure—Essay on Grasses—A new variety of Turnip—Recipes; for Salve for Burns—For a healing Salve—Experiments in Corn Culture—New and approved methods of Budding—Hints on Sheep Husbandry—Foreign Abstract—Domestic Summary—Prices, &c.—Advertisements.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ *These Prices are carefully corrected every* MONDAY.

	PER.	FROM	TO
Beans, white field,	bushel.	2 50	—
Cattle, on the hoof,	100lbs.	7 50	8 00
Slaughtered,	"	—	—
Corn, yellow,	bushel.	95	1 00
White,	"	95	1 00
Cotton, Virginia,	pound.	17½	18
North Carolina,	"	—	—
Upland,	"	18½	20
Feathers,	pound.	37	40
Flaxseed,	bushel.	1 37½	1 50
Flour & meal—Best wh. wh't fam	barrel.	7 50	8 00
Do. do. baker's	"	7 00	7 50
Do. do. Superfine,	"	6 50	6 75
Super Howard street,	"	6 50	6 62
" " wagon price,	"	6 44	6 50
City Mills, extra,	"	—	—
Do.	"	6 50	6 62
Susquehannah,	"	6 50	—
Rye,	"	4 87	5 00
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	19 00	—
do. in bbls.	bbl.	4 25	—
Grass Seeds, red Clover,	bushel.	5 00	5 25
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	2 50	3 00
Orchard,	"	none	—
Tall meadow Oat,	"	2 00	2 50
Herds, or red top,	"	1 00	1 25
Hay, in bulk,	ton.	18 00	20 00
Hemp, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
Hogs, on the hoof,	100lb.	—	—
Slaughtered,	"	—	—
Hops—first sort,	pound.	12	—
second,	"	10	—
refuse,	"	8	—
Lime,	bushel.	33	35
Mustard Seed, Domestic,	"	5 00	6 00
Oats,	"	50	53
Peas, red eye,	bushel.	—	— —
Black eye,	"	—	1 25
Lady,	"	—	—
Plaster Paris, in the stone,	ton.	—	3 50
Ground,	barrel.	1 37	—
Palma Christa Bean,	bushel.	2 00	—
Rags,	pound.	3	4
Rye,	bushel.	1 00	1 02
Susquehannah,	"	1 05	1 07
Tobacco, crop, common,	100 lbs	4 00	5 00
" brown and red,	"	5 00	7 00
" fine red,	"	7 00	9 00
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	6 00	12 00
" yellow and red,	"	8 00	12 00
" yellow,	"	9 00	12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	4 00	5 00
" ground leaf,	"	5 00	9 00
Virginia,	"	5 00	10 00
Rappahannock,	"	—	— —
Kentucky,	"	6 00	9 00
Wheat, white,	bushel.	1 40	1 45
Red,	"	1 38	1 40
Whiskey, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	37	38
" in hhds.	"	37	dull
" wagon price,	"	33	33½
Wagon Freights, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 12	— —
To Wheeling,	"	1 25	—
		washed.	unwash
Wool, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	62 to 75	26 to 28
Full Merino,	"	52 62	24 26
Three fourths Merino,	"	45 52	23 24
One half do.	"	40 45	23 24
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	35 40	22 24
Pulled,	"	38 40	23 26

FOR SALE,

A TWO years old three-fourths Devon BULL. He is of fine form and medium size—he has been fed as dry cattle usually are. Having no use for him, his price will be very low—only $25.

June 9th. SINCLAIR & MOORE.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
Apples,	barrel.	—	—
Bacon, hams, new, Balt. cured	pound.	11½	—
Shoulders, do	"	10	10½
Middlings, do	"	10	10½
Assorted, country,	"	9½	—
Butter, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	30	31½
Roll,	"	20	22
Cider,	barrel.	—	—
Calves, three to six weeks old	each.	3 00	6 00
Cows, new milch,	"	17 00	30 00
Dry,	"	8 00	12 00
Corn Meal, for family use,	100lbs.	2 00	2 10
Chop Rye,	"	2 00	2 10
Eggs,	dozen.	—	12
Fish, Shad, No. 1, t'd 7 50; untr'd	barrel.	7 25	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	firm	4 50
Mackerel, No. 2&3, none; No. 1,	"	do	7 25
Cod, salted,	cwt.	2 25	2 75
Lambs, alive,	each.	—	—
Slaughtered,	quart'r	—	—
Lard,	pound.	9	10
Onions,	bushel.	—	100
Poultry, Fowls,	dozen.	—	—
Ducks,	"	—	—
Potatoes, Irish,	bushel.	62½	87½
Sweet,	"	1 25	1 50
Turnips,	"	—	—
Veal, fore quarters,	pound.	—	—
Hind do.	"	—	—

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	par	VIRGINIA.	
Branch at Baltimore,	do	Farmers Bank of Virginia,	¾a
Other Branches	do	Bank of Virginia,	do
MARYLAND.		Branch at Fredericksburg	do
Banks in Baltimore,	par	Petersburg,	do
Hagerstown,	¼a	Norfolk,	do
Frederick,	do	Winchester,	do
Westminster,	do	Lynchburg,	do
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd,	do	Danville,	do
Do. payable at Easton,	do	Bank of the Valley,	do
Salisbury,	uncertain	Branch at Romney,	do
Cumberland,	¾a	Do. Charlestown,	do
Millington,	do	Do. Leesburg,	do
DISTRICT.		Wheeling Banks,	do
Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Banks,	½.	Ohio Banks, generally	3a3½
PENNSYLVANIA.		New Jersey Banks gen.	1½a2
Philadelphia,	¼a	New York City,	¼a
Chambersburg,	¾a	New York State,	2½a3
Gettysburg	do	Massachusetts,	2a2½
Pittsburg,	1¼a2	Connecticut,	2a2½
York,	¾a	New Hampshire,	2a2½
Other Pennsylvania Bks.	1¼a2	Maine,	2a2½
Delaware [under $5]	3a4	Rhode Island,	2a2½
Do. [over 5]	¾a1	North Carolina,	3a4
Michigan Banks,	5a	South Carolina,	2½a3
Canadian do.	5a	Georgia,	4½a5
		New Orleans.	do

FOR SALE,

A FIRST RATE POINTER DOG. He is thorough bred, well broken quarters well and stands trimly. To save trouble, his price is $50. Address W. L., at the Farmer and Gardener office. *All applications from abroad must be post paid.* Je 16

FLOWERS.—The citizens of Baltimore and others, are hereby informed that the Rose Plants at our Nurseries are now in full bloom; a very extensive assortment of almost every shade, from pure white to dark purple, or what is termed black, amongst them are the much and deservedly celebrated Greville Rose; one plant contains 70 clusters, on one of which we counted fifty rose buds, colors varying from white to dark purple.

In compliance with the request of our friends and customers, we give this notice, in order that those who are desirous of seeing the Roses and other plants and trees in our nursery, may have the opportunity to see and make selections of roses, &c., whilst in bloom, to which they are respectfully invited.

je 9 SINCLAIR & MOORE.

50 BUSHELS OF BUCKWHEAT,

suitable for seed, just received and for sale. Apply to

June 16th. SINCLAIR & MOORE.

DEVON COW AND CALF.

FOR sale, a *first rate* DEVON COW, five years old this spring, of the best blood and most beautiful form. She is altogether one of the most perfect animals of her kind, and is in Calf to a first rate Devon Bull. She has also by her side a BULL CALF, two months old, equal in all respects to any other calf of his kind, and age. The price of the two animals is $200, and they will be delivered in Baltimore. Address

I. I. HITCHCOCK, Philadelphia.

June 9th, 1835. 3t.

FOR SALE,

A DURHAM BULL.—Apply at this office.

june 2

LUCERNE SEED.

FOR SALE ON PLEASING TERMS,

500 LBS. fine quality LUCERNE or FRENCH CLOVER SEED. This is one of the most valuable grasses which has as yet been introduced into cultivation in our country, and can be recommended as being particularly adapted to the purposes of soiling, as it is fit for the scythe fully two weeks before the common Red Clover, and can be advantageously cut several times in the course of a season. Persons sowing this species of Clover, should also sow with it half a bushel of Rye, or some other grain to the acre, so as to protect it from weeds the first year, or until it attains its wonted strength and becomes sufficiently mattered to smother the weeds. The quantity of seed sown to the acre is 18lbs.

ALSO, SCARLET CLOVER, or Trifolium Incarnatum, a very early sort, possessing many advantages.

St. FOIN, and BURNET GRASS seed, both highly spoken of for culture in high, dry soils, as improvers of land—which, together with

RUTA BAGA TURNIP, WHITE FLAT, YELLOW BULLOCK, EARLY DUTCH, and many other sorts, all of the best varieties of Turnip Seeds, for field and garden culture, are confidently recommended as of the very first quality, being selected with great care, and due regard paid to their freshness.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr.

At Seed Store connected with this Office.

June 2.

THE Subscriber has just received by the ship Canada a splendid assortment of English and Dutch Garden and Field Seeds. The respectability of the gentleman by whom these seeds were raised warrants me in recommending them with perfect confidence. But to be certain of the quality and to prevent disappointment to purchasers, proof samples of each sort are taken and will be fully tested in hotbeds prepared for the purpose.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr.

At Sinclair & Moore's Maryland Agricultural Repository, Light near Pratt street.

March 3.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

1. Price five dollars per annum, payable in advance. ☞When this is done, 50 cents worth of any kind of seeds on hand will be delivered or sent to the order of the subscriber with his receipt.

2. The *manner* of payment which is preferable to any other for distant subscribers, is by check or draft on some responsible party here, or else by remittance of a current bank note; and to obviate all objection to mail transmission, *the conductors assume the risk.*

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